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Elesque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines. If our friends who favor us with manuscr publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they

There Is Work Ahead to Hold the

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

Fifty-seventh House. The chairman of the Republican Con-

gressional Committee, the Hon. JOSEPH W. BABCOCK of Wisconsin, underestimates neither the importance nor the difficulty of securing an adequate Republican majority in the next House of Representatives.

That is the proper attitude for a campaign executive who has ahead of him such a Job as now engages Mr. BABCOCK's interest and energies.

The margin of control in the present Congress is none too large for comfort. The capture of the Fifty-seventh House by the party of BRYAN and AGUINALDO would be a national misfortune only second to the defeet of McKINLEY and ROOSEVELT.

The Democrats possess a great advantage in the positive assurance in advance of a solld block of 120 Representatives from the Southern States. To secure a majority in the next House they will have to elect only fifty-nine additional members; and to acquire these fifty-nine members it is not necessary to carry a single Northern State for the Presidential ticket. New York, for example, might go for McKinley by a large majority and yet send seventeen or more Democrats to the House. And so on throughout the North.

In the absence of a third Presidential ticket, it is likely that those enemies of the Administration who style themselves enti-imperialists will concentrate their efforts upon the close Congress districts throughout the country. That is to say, they will throw their votes and whatever influence they can exert in a close district in favor of Democratic candidates without regard to the financial question. They will pretend that the first duty is to save the republic from "imperialism, militarism and destruction."

With or without this factor, there is a hard fight ahead in every close district in the country. Republicans who do not want the Republican Administration to be blocked, hampered or embarrassed in 1902 and 1903 by a hostile majority in the House of Representatives, and business men who do not desire to see the tide of Bryanism rise in any branch of the Government, had better not take too much for granted.

Mr. BABCOCK is right. Republicans should be up and doing in every Congress district not hopelessly Demogratio.

### The Joker in Tammany Hall.

The gloomiest part of the dark picture of the American future painted by the Tammany resolution is occupied by the young men:

"But the future of America's young manhood is limited by Republican principle to either military ifetime of useless struggle at home against the killag competition of Trust and monopoly."

A cheerful choice of fates for a young man! He must go and be shot for a soldier or be slain by the Octopus.

Hon. AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK of New York and the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON of Tennessee will be enjoying the profits of

Trust and monopoly The Hon. RICHARD CROKER loves his joke. but these resolutions are a little too burlesque. Even the serious-minded Col. BRYAN must doubt the earnestness of a supporter who is so waggish in his language.

## England Undams the Bulrushes of

The first step taken by the English authorities in the Soudan after the capture of Khartoum and the end of the Mahdi's interference was to send an expedition up the Nile to cut away the vegetation that was blocking the waters of the river and not only hindering navigation but preventing also the summer irrigation of Egypt. Major PEAKE's success in cutting through the seven blocks of sudd that stopped up the Bahr el Gebel has already en reported. The cost of the undercocks, late Director General of Reservoirs in Egypt, asserts in the Westminster Gazette that it has already this year prevented the loss of one-half the cotton crop, a loss that would have amounted to more than \$20,000,000 for Egypt.

The White Nile or Bahr el Gebel, the main channel through which the equatorial waters are carried into the great river, flows out of the Victoria Nyanza, after a while it enters the Albert Nyanza and long after leaving the latter lake enters the swampy "sudd" region, extending two degrees of latitude between 71/4 degrees and 91/4 degrees north. Then it breaks into many channels, the Bahr el Gebel remaining the largest and receiving an important tributary, the Bahr el Ghazel, from the west, while on the east the Nile has cut another large channel through the that clog the channels. For reasons given by more common in the last half of this century, all three streams having been closed repeatedly, and while Egypt dominated the Soudan several expeditions were sent to cut the sudd, as Major PEAKE has just done. Once past this region the course of the Nile is clear till it reaches Assouan where

a great dam is now being built. The cutting of the sudd, nevertheless, up whenever it does. The Egyptian Government is planning a permanent improve-

can be maintained the force and mass of water will be great enough to keep it clear, and Egypt will obtain the water it needs regularly. A much greater scheme, however, is sketched out by Mr. WILLCOCKS, who declares that there are no difficulties in the way that cannot be overcome easily.

The Assouan dam when completed will form a reservoir holding a thousand million cubic metres of water, which means a supply of nearly a hundred cubic metres of water a second during the summer months. The plan now is to dam up the outlets of the Albert and the Victoria Nyanzas as well. By providing a regulator holding up four metres of water the Albert Nyanza would form a reservoir containing PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and 18,000 million cubic metres or eighteen times as much as the Assouan dam, while a regulator holding up three metres in the Victoria Nyanza would provide a supply of 210,000 million cubic metres of water The rock at the outlets of both lakes is granite, building stone and timber for the barrages are at hand, and with the completion of the Uganda railroad other materials will be within easy reach. Mr. WILLCOCKS thinks that \$5,000,000 would be an excessive price for this work.

With these immense supplies of water under control and the passage through the sudd region regulated, the irrigation of Egypt will be little subject to the accidents of nature and very largely in the hands of the engineers who will control the water works. The whole Nile Valley from Khartoum to the Mediterranean will be able to count on a double crop every year, giving an increase in yield of \$45,000. 000 a year. It is one of the biggest engineering schemes ever projected and seems feasible besides.

#### The Critics of the Administration's Chinese Policy.

That the "logic of events" proves the existence of a technical state of war in China. is the proposition of our friend in Boston. Mr. DANIEL CHAUNCEY BREWER, who wrote us a fortnight ago a letter expressing his impatience with "the various Cabinets" of the great Powers for "dodging the issue forced upon them."

At that time Mr. BREWER cited a specific decision of the United States Supreme Court, a decision, which, as we showed, had no necessary bearing upon the situation in China, so far as it is known what the situation is. Leaving that point he has returned with the following communication:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE! In at editorial of Wednesday last you carefully reviewed my letter of July 2, which asserted that actual war existed between China and the Powers.

"Although I had dismissed any thought of further burdening your attention with authorities or per sonal views, the shocking confirmation of the mas sacres at Pekin and the news from Tientsin, lead me, without comment upon the editorial in question. make the following points which may be badly taken, but seem to me logical:

"L There is sufficient evidence that the Chines Government is either behind the present uprising in the Chinese Empire, or is absolutely defunct and powerless, having resigned its authority by force of circumstances to a de facto Government.

"In either event China, as represented by those in control of its Executive, believes itself to be and to at war with the Powers. With or without a declaration the Christian nations involved cannot change of

"II. If the United States and the European Powers for reasons of policy insist that the Queen Downger alone represents China, and refuse to acknowledge that a de facto Governmenticapable ofimaking war is supreme in the Empire; if they take the position that an orderly condition of things must first be brought bout, and use their arms to this end, they are about to get into more serious entanglements than will ever hamper them by looking at things as they are, for it will be easier to adjust matters with civilized allies later than to assume the responsibility of replacing

"III. It has been intimated that the State Departfear that great advantages will be lost through a breach of existing treaties.

"A forcible answer to this position is:
"I. That as far as China herself is concerned. treaties abrogated by war are already blotted out, and If she is successful, will never have standing again Meanwhile, middle-aged men like the except with such qualifications as she may see fit to

"2. That if the United States and the Powers succeed in getting the upper hand and bringing China to terms, there will be no difficulty in their negotiating treaties as favorable as the present. If not more com-

of your editorial. I am a sincere admirer of the pres-ent Administration. Doubtless the Department of State has data in hand which influence its present action. Later, I believe, it will yield to the logic of DANIEL CHAUNCEY BREWER. "BOSTON, July 17."

Mr. Brewer does not make it very clear what he would have the State Department and the various Cabinets do in order to square themselves with his ideas of technical propriety and his interpretation of the dictionary definitions of war. We assume that he would have them go through the form of sending passports to the Ambassadors or Ministers at the several capitals, thus terminating diplomatic relations with the Impe-

That proceeding on our part would constitute a declaration of war. Our correspondent appears to think that we should taking was about \$375,000 and Mr. W. Willi- gain something by it. What we should gain he does not say. What we should lose, as matters now stand, is upon consideration

> Instead of being engaged in military operations in a single part of China, where the treaty rights of our citizens have been violated and the lives of some of them, probably, have been taken by mob violence we should at once be at war with the entire Empire, with all the consequences that would follow war throughout the entire

Such protection as has been afforded up to this time to Americans in other parts of China not yet dominated by the Boxer uprising that has wrought anarchy in Chi-li, would immediately cease. The Vicerovs and their Governments that have been at least nominally friendly to the Americans within their jurisdiction, and at least nominally reswamps, the Bahr el Ziraf, straighter, though spectful of our treaty rights, would become not so wide or deep as the Gebel. Though enemies, by our own act. The treaty rights the slope of the land in this region is slight | which our present operations are designed the mass of water would cut its way through to enforce and safeguard would at once be it if it were not for the papyrus rushes, at an end everywhere in China; for the fact water grasses and other vegetation which of acknowledged war would abrogate or are torn up by floods and storms in masses suspend them. We do not agree with Mr. Brewer in his belief that it is better policy Mr. WILLCOCKS the "sudding" has become and a less difficult job to let present treaty rights be wiped clean off the record and then go to work to conquer all China as a preliminary to a new and perhaps more ad-

vantageous convention. Nor do we agree with him in holding that there is already sufficient evidence that the Chinese Government which we recognize is either a party to the Boxer atrocities or absolutely extinct. What is that evidence? is a purely temporary relief, for the river | The French Government was not extinct will clog again and will have to be opened when the Commune rioted in Paris. We should not have been justified in declaring war upon the French Government and ment, that, namely, of strengthening the nation for Communard outrages on banks of the Bahr el Gebel as it passes | American citizens that the French Governthrough the swampy region by means ment and the French people were tempoof wattles and the planting of willows rarily powerless to prevent. We might and poplars. If a fairly definite channel have claimed reparation afterward from the than was ALEXANDER HAMILTON. It is

responsible Government, but that is a dif- | repudiation of what was Democracy twenty ferent matter.

Those who criticise the Administration for desiring to postpone, and if possible to avert the formal recognition of a state of war with China in general, would push this country from a difficult enough position into one still more difficult. And they would do this on an imperfect understanding of the situation, and, apparently, for no other reason than to justify their intellectual concept of the conditions that con-

stitute war. We may add for Mr. BREWER's personal satisfaction that we have not assumed that he is not a "sincere admirer of the present Administration.'

London's German Theatre and Ours. The news that London is soon to have a German theatre calls attention to some facts concerning the British stage that will seem somewhat strange to the American theatregoer.

There has never been a German theatre in London, or anywhere else in Great Britain. Even the early Georges, who were even more German than their descendants of the present day, never saw one,

Perhaps it is because of the insularity of the British theatregoer that no German or French theatre has ever obtained a permanent foothold in Great Britain. The Briton wants his plays adapted. He does not care whether the coherency of SARDOU's Pattes de Mouche " vanishes with its alteration into PALGRAVE SIMPSON'S "Scrap of Paper," and the metamorphosis of Prosper Couramont into Col. Blake, and of Susanne de Ruse into Susan Hartley. His characters must have English names and must live in England. So it is with plays from the Germans. The Briton could hardly have "Wallenstein's Lager" "adapted." with the scene and the people made over into English: so he will have none of it. Similarly everything else must be adapted. Until within a very few years it might have been said truthfully, "Scratch an 'English' play and you will find a French play," or a German or Italian play, as the case may be.

This dislike or distrust of any foreign performance taking place on the British stage, so long, that is, as it was presented as foreign, accounts for the treatment accorded to daring foreigners who sought the favor of the intelligent British public.

In the time of CHARLES L and his French Queen, HENRIETTA MARIA, some French actors came over hoping to succeed on the British stage. But they "were hissed hooted and pippin-pelted from the stage," Wrote THOMAS BRAND, "so that I do not think they will soon be ready to try the same again." There was a similar attack on French actors in GARRICK's time, and another in 1848, as noted by MACREADY. Now, however, it is said that a German theatre is to be opened in the great metropolis, but opened privately. Artistic rather than financial success is said to be the aim.

Fifty-three years ago, according to the Clipper Annual, the first German theatre in this country was opened in Pittsburg. Since that time there has been a German theatre somewhere in the United States almost continuously. Before 1859 the first Stadt Theatre was opened in this city, so large, according to tradition, that after it had been destroyed by fire, the New Stadt Theatre was built on the space taken up by the stage of the first. At the same time there was a Volks Garten in the Bowery, where the People's Theatre stands now, which was at first a German place of amusement. Besides these named, we have had German theatres in this city in numbers; the Thalia, the Windsor, the Amberg, the nania the Torrace Cardon have now two such theatres, the Irving

Place and the Eighth Street. This list does not exhaust the list of foreign theatres in this city. In 1866, when the Civil War was hardly ended, the Theatre Français was opened, where now is the Fourteenth Street Theatre. It did not last long, but it was intended to be permanent. Now we have no French theatre: but we have three jargon theatres for our Jewish fellow New Yorkers of the East Side, at least one Italian theatre, and the two German theatres named; in all, at least six permanent places of amusement for foreigners, where they will see good

plays well played. "The Merry War," a once famous comic opera, reached us first as "Der Lustige Krieg." The play which Sir HENRY IRVING will use next season under the name of "Charles IX." is known to our German theatregoers here as "Der Bluthochzeit." Many other plays which have come to us as of British origin have proved when seen on the stage to be adapted from German. French and Italian plays produced here in the language in which they were written.

No attack on foreign actors as such is recorded in the history of the American stage. Only the Macready-Forrest riots even appear to be anti-foreign in their origin, and they were not; their cause was personal, not racial. The foreign stage has flourished in this country, and in this city. For that reason, we may hope that the experiment about to be made in London may prove successful, both artistically and financially.

#### The Old Democrats and the School Children.

Old Democratic voters who choke at the Kansas City platform, but who will support BRYAN or neglect McKinley for the reason that Bryan has been nominated as a " Democrat," and they have been bred to support the "Democracy," are like the children whom McClure's Magazine recently told of in the schools. They had been taught to sing patriotic songs. In "America" they had sung of "rocks and rills," "templed hills," and "rapture," and when asked to write what they had learned, they wrote:

" I love thy rots and chills. Thy woods and temper pills, My heart with ratcher thrills Like that above."

We will quote DRAKE's "Address to the American Flag" to show into what it was turned by repetition without understand-'For ever float that standard sheet Where breathes the foe but falls before us,

And freedom's banner streaming o'er us!" This is all that the singers knew of it: For ever wave that standing cheat Where breeze the foe but falls beforus, With freedoms oil beneath our feet

With freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And freedoms banner screaming orus." What real difference is there between these quaint little parrots of the school and the solemn partisans of " Democracy " who follow the Populistic nominee of Kansas City muttering "Democratic, Democratic, Democratic?" There is no sense be-

neath the words in either case. Bryanism is infinitely more antagonistic to the democracy of Thomas JEFFERSON

years ago, radical and complete. What democracy, in the old meaning, there is in American politics to-day is to

be found in the Republican party. The Issue Defined by Mr. Hoar.

The Presidential issue being made up, the anti-expansion sentiments of the Hon. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR of Massachusetts have given great prominence to his announcement that he will not falter in his support of the Republican ticket. The mortification of the Atkinsonian crowd of anti-imperialists has led to a very acrid analysis of Mr. Hoan's sayings on the Philippines and the awful charge of "inconsistency." Yet the hinge of Mr. HOAR's determination to support the platform of Philadelphia rather than that of Kansas City is as plain to the understanding as it is weighty. It is found in this short sentence of his recent communication to the Worcester Spy:

"The election of Mr. BRYAN means dishonor t the American people That is simple truth. Mr. HOAR is not so daft with theory over American government of distant places that he loses his memory or his conscience as to the fraud advocated in the Democratic platform. Free silver, the original and unchange-

able idea of Bryanism, is fraud. It is

national repudiation. It is what the Democrats of New York and of numerous other States, before the Democracy was burned with the Bryan brand, declared to be destructive of the national credit and of our country's honor." The repudiation plank in the Kansas City platform cannot be veiled. No amount of repudiation of it among dis-

gusted Democrats, no protest that it is a promise to which the Democratic party will be false, can alter its intolerable character or make the duty of rejecting it overwhelmingly at the polls any less imperative.

This is what Mr. HOAR thinks, and he is right.

A report of the Chief of Ordnance of the Army has just been published. As it is for the year ending June 30, 1899, just a year ago, it cannot be said to contain much of "conten poraneous human interest," except for students of ordnance and ballistics. Yet it tells of the proposition to simplify the office system, to reduce the number of returns required, and to decrease the amount of red tape used. The proposition will meet with general approval among Army officers and Army clerks A recent article from Manila related humorously, yet truly, the trials of an officer who had accounted for only five out of six pencils with which he had been charged; his return of supplies was following him all over the world, having grown to an enormous size because of endorsements added to it by every officer through whose hands it passed. Anything that will do away with red tape and yet keep accurate account of supplies issued is of interest to thos who believe in having our Army, however larg or small it may be, efficient in every way. Red tape is necessary; but too much tape prevents the free use of the arms, and is bad, especially

McKinley imperialists resent the issue of imper-talism because it exposes and threatens to defeat the plot for Empire.—St. Louis Republic.

Take a strong anti-phlogistic medicine. The mishaps to bathers during the past few days make a significant chapter in the month's On Sunday two men were drowned a Midland Beach. The body of one was washed ashore, and that of the other was found at low At South Brooklyn a young man lost hi life in the water before assistance could read him. At South Beach a swimmer venture oo far out and was rescued with difficult by an intrepid eyewitness. A young woma unable to swim fell, or was pushed from a float at Hudson's Beach, and quick work on the part of the lifeguards barely saved hor At Elizabeth N J dead in Morse's Creek, and at the same place a man was taken from the water in an unconclous condition and removed to a hospital. On Tuesday an attendant in the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island, went in bathing; later his clothes were found on the shore, but their owner is gone. On the same day a swimme was attacked with cramps under the Harlem River Bridge, and but for a stout-hearted young wimmer he would have been drowned.

# CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Three of Them to Be Voted On at the Genera

ALBANY, July 25 .- Voters of this State will be called upon to vote at the general election on Nov. 6, upon three Constitutional amend ments, the concurrent resolutions for which have been adopted by two successive legisla tures. Two of these amendments propose which are to Article 6, where new section

which are to Article 6, where new sections are to be added, call for the election at the next general election, after the adoption of the amendments, of seven new Supreme Court Justices, four in the first and three in the second district to take care of the legal business of Greater New York and adjoining sections. The first of the amendments reads:

"At the next general election after the adoption of this amendment, there shall be elected, and thereafter as the offices shall become vacant through expiration of term or otherwise by the electors of the Second Judicial district, three justices of the Supreme Court in addition to the justices of the Supreme Court in addition to the justices of the supreme Court in addition. The section providing for the four new Justices in the First district is couched in similar terms and will be the third of the amendments to be voted upon.

The second amendment is to section 18 of Article 3 and is relative to the exemption of personal property or real property from taxation. The new matter added provides that the Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill granting to any person, association, firm or corporation an exemption from taxation on real or personal property.

#### REPORT PROM GOV. LEARY OF GUAM The Abandonment and Recovery of the

Collier Brutus. WASHINGTON, July 25.-A report received at the Navy Department from Capt. R. P Leary Governor of Guam, tells of the abandonment of the United States naval collier Brutus off Guam two months ago and her subsequent recovery before she had suffered serious injury. A court of inquiry was appointed by Gov. Leary to in vestigate the circumstances of the abandonment. The court exonerated the officers and crew of the vessel and commends their conduct. The Brutus has been the station ship at Guam. She was and is still commanded by Lieut. A. B. Hoff. At the time of the trouble which she experienced the Brutus was riding at single anchor off San Louis d'Atra. A storm came up in the hight and, starting fires, Lieut. Hoff kept the vessel steaming back and forth to ease the anchor cable. At daylight it was found necessary to change position, owing to the proximity of a dangerous reef, but in getting under way an anchor failed to come up quickly and the steering gear ceased to work. This brought the Brutus around broadside to the reef. She grounded heavily, seas passed over the starboards de, and there was danger that she would capsize. Lieut Hoff decided to abandon the vessel while the tide was low, it being impossible to do so at high tide. A landing was made on the reef, and a boat was dragged along it to Cabris Island, whence communication with shors was secured. The next day the hospital ship Solace came to the assistance of the Brutus and succeeded in getting her off the reef. Officers and men had been constantly on duty three days when the ship was abandoned. two months ago and her subsequent recovery

## Claimed to Be 122 Years Old.

From the Florida Times-Union and Citizen. From the Florida Times-Union and Citizen,
EVERGLADES, July 20.—John Gomas was buried Monday. He took his boat and went to
catch some fish on the previous Thursday. He
went near an island named Four Brothers and
was found there on Friday evening by Mrs.
Newell. He must have failen out of his boat
and drowned, as everything that he had taken
with him was in the boat. He was old and was
very feeble. He claimed to be 122 years old. He
leaves a wife nearly 80 years old. A host of
friends came to pay their last tribute to the old
man.

### THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The obscurity surrounding the fate of the foreign Envoys in Pekin is as impenetrable as ever, but, in the report of the Russian intention to assume control of the railway from Taku to Pekin, if it is authentic, by detected the first symptom of cleavage in the relations of cooperating Powers. The further statement that the French are endeavoring to obtain control of the river transport, having regard of course to the accuracy or otherwise of it. still more emphasizes the situation. It is unfortunate in the highest degree that so much of the news from China since the disturbance began has been proved to be totally devoid of foundation, for there has seldom been an oc casion when careful judgment of events and their issues was more needed. We may be in face of what may ultimately turn out to be only a false alarm, or we may, all unconsciously be confronting a cri-is of the first magnitude in the world's affairs. Clear and accurate information is, therefore, the more necessary, but much of the so-called news from the great opinion-forming centre in China has been where not absolutely valueless, most mis leading

Next to the reported disposition of the Russians and French to control the transport line from Taku to Tientsin, and to Pekin when restored, the sudden departure of the British Admiral from Chefoo for the Yangtse River is most significant. The whole affair seems to foreshadow eventual arrangements for the supervision of spheres of influence, if it is not some thing more serious. The word seems to have gone out, meanwhile, from the controlling influence at Pekin, or wherever it is, to the authorities in China and the representatives sbroad, that the European forces are to be held off from Pekin as long as possible, and this they are trying to do by every method that can suggest itself to the imagination. The situation is altogether so curious that it seem to point instinctively to a despatch written on April 29 of last year by the British Minister at Pekin, Sir Claude MacDonald, to Lord Salis bury. This despatch referred to the rumors of an alliance between Russia and China, which caused considerable perturbation in London at the time, and about which no satisfactory explanation was ever given by the Chinese Gov ernment or at St. Petersburg.

### IN SOUTH APRICA

In a deepatch of Tuesday dated from Vander Merve station, fourteen miles from Pretoria. Lord Roberts announces a general advance against the Boer positions east of Bronkhorst Spruit. No resistance was offered by the Boers who fell back before the British advance, and i is believed that no opposition will be met with west of Middelburg. Gen. Botha, however on retiring detached a portion of his force into the bush veldt north of the railway, with the supposed object of hanging on to the left flank of the British communications. There are the usual reports of Boer discouragement, but as there are no defections from the fighting force the discouragement is not very evident. Should the present advance be pushed, as it probably will, we shall learn something of the preparations the Boers are so persistently reported t have made to hold the mountains. Lord Roberta's object will, of course, be to obtain control of the railway to Koomati Poort and cut off the Boer communications with Delagor Bay. Out of the present move we shall also have the solution of the problem that has for ome time been vexing the British authorities and military critics, namely, what the Boers have done with all their artillery. Considerable interest attaches to the present operations under Lord Roberts's immediate direction, as on their speedy success depends whether the war will come to a sudden termination or drag on indefinitely. From Middelburg eastward the character of the country renders turning movements, such as have been so successful to the open country, more difficult and risky in

face of an active enemy. There seems to be some uncertainty as t whether the reported capture of a supply train and convoy near Roodeval in the Free State is a fresh incident, or a variation of the story of the dis ster to the convoy near Honings Spruit at the end of last week. It will not, in any case, materially interfere with Lord Roberts's movements, now that the road up from Natal is it had the effect of drawing away a considerable part of the British mounted force from the eastward, and leaving the field open to those burghers that were left in the Roode Bergen Gen. De Wet is reported to be closely pursued by Gen. Broadwood, his antagonist at Sannahs Post.

## THE CHINESE DANGER.

Interpreted by a Distinguished Biblical Schola as the Fulfilment of Prophecy. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser The

subjoined letter from the Rev. Dr. Haldeman, pastor of the First Baptist Church of New York, who is the ackowledged most profound Biblical scholar and teacher in this country, is of interest on the Chinese Dr. Haldeman a year ago predicted that the year

1900 would find every nation at war, and also particu arly demonstrated from the prophecies of the Bible the coming great struggle between Russia and R. H. DAVIES. NEW YORK, July 24.

"I look on the Chinese question wholly and alone from the prophetic side. Whatever the developments now. I am absolutely sure that in the future Russia will gain the supremacy. It is also true that, taught by Western genius. the Eastern hordes will yet break in awfu avalanche on the West. The greed, the rapacity, the Christless, godless selfishness of European nations will get its reward. All the Christianity that has been wrought in China will be small, counting in the terrible final balance that shall be made against so-called (hristian nations, who have poisoned China with opium and made them look upon Christians as only another division of rapacious foreign devils.

"Considered morally, there are two sides to the question. These Chinese are fighting for their homes, their land, their institutions. They know the Christian nations are ready to rob and cheat them; and when they find the mis sionaries backed up by guns and swords and bloodthirsty Cossacks, by rude and godless soldiery, ready to kill and slay, they are only the more infuriated and determined in th opinion that any white man is a devil and needs

"It was not so that Paul won Macedonia and Rome. When he went to Rome he did not say 'Down with Nero! Down with the powers that be!' On the contrary, he counselled Christians to recognize that here Nero's government, bac as it was, was permitted of God and that Christians should submit.

"It was by the blood of martyrs our Church won at first: not by the blood of their foes, but their own blood; not shed with arms in their hands, but shed at the stake or rack or block with prayer on their lips and love in their I. M. HALDEMAN. "PINE, HILL ULSTER CO., N. Y., July 16."

## Making the Prisoners Work for Their Living

From Forest and Stream. One of the old-time Actrondack guides wa Elijah Cowles of Lake Pleasant in Hamilton county. Cowles stood 6 feet 7 in his stockings, and was of powerful build. When be was not moose hunting or bear hunting or be was not moose hunting or bear hunting or guiding, he was keeper of the county jall at Lake Pleasant; and the county allowed him 50 cents a week board for each man. This meant careful planning and not extremely uxurious living at the best; so Cowles, being a fellow of resource, used to take his prisoners of moose hunting, that they might earn their board. It is related of one victim that after having been out for ten days, on the trail with the strapping guide, he begged piteously to be allowed to go back to juil, but the inexorable Cowles compelled him to "keep up with the procession" until the venison had been captured.

> There was an old woman of Ga Who took a young man for a la. When she asked for her pay The man ran away.

### REAR ADMIRAL LOUIS KEMPFF. His Inestimable Service in Refusing to Join

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Never in the history of the American Navy has one of its officers been more entitled to distinguished consideration than is now Rear Admiral Louis Kempff for his services at Taku last month.

The report to the Navy Department in which Admiral Kempff describes the bombardment of the Taku forts and explains the reasons for his refusal to join in it as conducted by the ships of other Powers there gathered is the evidence on which I base this confident assertion. When the American people come to understand the importance of that decision and its inestimable value to their country in its relations to the Chinese trouble and problem they will agree with what I have said. Singular distinction is due to Admiral Kempff as the only naval officer commanding there who acted with wise judgment and clear-headed

common sense. The reason why he refrained was that we were not at war with China to justify an act so distinctly hostile. Moreover, he knew that an attack on the forts would be likely to imperil the lives of the envoys and other foreigners shut up in Pekin and to inflame the war-like spirit of the Chinese in all parts of the

Empire. For what were the allied ships in Chinese waters, and why have land forces been sent to China? It was because the whole of Christendom was alarmed by reports of terrible danger to the foreign embassies at Pekin, and the object of the demonstration was the salvation of their lives and the lives of all other foreigners in China. It was not to make war on China. There was not then and there is not now a recognized state of war with China, either by our Government or by any European Power. Chinese diplomatic representatives still remain at every capital. Neither do we know now anything more concerning the condition or fate of our own and the other foreign legations at Pekin than did Admiral Kempff on June 16. We only know now, as he knew then, that regular communication with them has ceased, and that presumptively they are in peril.

The first necessity, therefore, was, and is, to learn authentically the exact state of facts at Pekin, for without this information the naval force of the different Powers at Taku had nothing definite on which to proceed. The traditional and unvaried policy of this country toward China, moreover, required that we, most of all, should refrain from any hostile demonstration until a cause of war and a state of war

had been actually established. Only last Monday the President responded in the most amicable spirit to the request from the Chinese Emperor that "he take the initiative in bringing about a concert of the Powers for the restoration of order and peace" in China. What was the condition on which the President based his friendly and affirmative response? It is that he shall receive the information the absence of which left Admiral Kempif without any justifiable occasion for joining in the alifed bombardment of the Taku forts; and the courteous tone of the President's response was adopted for the same reason that the Admiral refused to exasperate the Chinese and stimulate in them dangerous animosity to foreignersnamely, the desire to save from dreaded massacre the legations, the missionaries, and the oreigners generally in China. The Admiral refrained from taking part in a hostile demon stration which, reasonably, the Chinese could reat and resent as an act of war, and in so doing ne followed all the precedents of our policy toward China. Mr. Hay has since proceeded in the same way

He has undertaken to communicate peacefully with the American Minister at Pekin, in order to find out from him the actual situation there as a basis on which to proceed. It Admiral Kempff's reserve had been imitated by the naval representatives of the other Powers such information might have been obtained long ago. At any rate, they should have awaited it before opening fire on the Taku forts, of which nostile demonstration the Chinese Government makes adroit, though justifiable, use in attributing to it the "calamitous consequences." Of his own motion, on the strength of his own sane and sound judgment, the American Admiral started out in the very course which our Government has pursued and enabled it to main-

China for more than fifty years This is a great tribute to Admiral Remoff, but t is his due. He rendered an inestimable service to his country at Taku and proved that he had the only level head commanding in the allied fleet. In refusing to join in the hostile demonstration he knew, of course, that he would subject himself to misunderstanding, misrepresentation and aspersion and lose the cheap glory he would win by making a show of valor in opening fire on the Chinese forts, though no state of war and no circumstances to justify it existed. I hope that Rear Admiral Louis Kempff will receive at least the reward of honorable and grateful recognition. AMERICAN. NEW YORK, July 25.

## For Street Music.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am glad o see the stand you take in to-day's editorial on the street music question. The hand organs in various forms are to be found most frequently in the more densely populated portions of the city where the people support them, which is pretty good evidence they are wanted in such neighborhoods. My business takes me in almost every portion of Manhattan Island and I have frequently noticed and remarked upon the delight with which the children in the poor neighborhoods greet the organ man, and feel convinced that if the people who strive to abolish the so-called nuisance would take the trouble to travel around the city and see the little ones dancing to the organ music,

the little ones dancing to the organ music, and the evident pieasure they derive from it, they would be loath to deprive them of the innocent amusement they get from what may seem to some to be a nuisance.

The trouble is that those who raise the objection do not understand the situation. The little ones are not burdened with the good things and pleasures in a great city like this, and I think we should plead for them and see to it that the little pleasures they get so innocently are safeguarded rather than taken from them. Let them have music and plenty of it. It is good for them and will help to make better men and women of them.

NEW YORK, July 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In regard to the street music about which you write in to-day's issue, couldn't we have some arrangement whereby the good instruments, I mean those in tune and in repair, could be licensed and the others, discordant and ear-splitting, forbidden? Couldn't such licenses be given on the recommendation of the organized musical folk of this city; that is, isn't there a musical guild in New York like the guild of sculptors and architects, a Meistersinger von New York, which could manage this thing in the interests of art and public happiness and taste? But it would certainly be a pity to have the musical abolished altogether. Howard M. Cannon.

Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J., July 24.

## An Anteditovian Fish in a Glacter.

From the Denver Times. State Fish and Game Commissioner Johnson one of the oldest cowboys in the State. He is an exceptionally entertaining talker and a man who in past years has been considered modest, truthful and kind to those easily induced to believe stories concerning the beasts of the field and the fishes of the sea. But he has apparently changed. This mornng he claims to have seen a man who saw a fish frozen in the ice in the perpetual glacier on the north side of Long's Peak.

"The story is a true one," said Mr. Johnson for the man who told it to me is a scientist and or the man who told it to me is a scientist and "one of the most prominent men in the country. His discovery will be announced to the Department at Washington and a scientific investigation may follow. He tells me the fish appears to be about eighteen feet in length, as nearly as one could estimate looking through a field glass."
"But there are no fresh-water fish of such proportions," was ventured "Tisn't a fresh-water fish. It's a salt-water fish."

YOUTSEY WAS READY TO SHOOT. Gov. Taylor's Private Secretary Tells What He

Saw Before the Goebel Murder GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 25-McKenzie Todd, private secretary to Gov. Taylor, was a witness to-day in the trial of Caleb Powers for the murder of William Goebel. In his testimony he said:"Henry Youtsey called many times in January to see Gov. Taylor, but usually the Governor was busy and Youtsey would say, 'Will call again.' Youtsey was doing some stenographic work and typewriting for the Governor. I saw Youtsey in Caleb Powers's office on Saturday, Jan. 27. Powers came to me and asked if I knew Youtsey. When I said yes, he said: 'He is in my office acting peculiarly and I want you to talk to him and get him out.

"Powers unlocked his office door for me and I went in. Youteey was sitting at the first window, gun in hand, leaning over looking out under the sash which was raised slightly, the curtain being pulled down low. "What are you doing with that gun?" I saked.

"If any trouble starts. I want to be prepared,' replied Youtsey.

"Do you mean that you would shoot out that window? I asked.
"Yes, I will protect this building, but I will not start any trouble,' he said. Powers came in just then and said:
"It will never do at all for you to shoot out that window. "Youtsey then moved a little ways from the window and I went out leaving Youtsey and

window and I went out leaving Youtsey and Powers together.
"Powers came to me again on Monday morning, Jan. 29, and asked me to talk to Youtsey again, as Youtsey wanted to come into his office, and he did not want him. I went out and found Youtsey in the main hall near the private entrance to Powers's office. He asked me if we had any chance to win the contest in the Supreme Court, and when I told him the attorneys were confident, he turned and went to his room in the Auditor's office.

"When I first went in to see Youtsey on Saturday he said:

n I first went in to see Youtsey on Saturday he said:

"Mr. Powers claims to be a brave man, but when trouble begins he hides his guns. He then pulled back a plank that was leaning against the wall and disclosed some guns.

"When the shots were fired I jumped up and asked what was the matter. John Davis said.

said:
"The shooting has begun and the war is on. W. J. Davidson, the Assistant Secretary

"W. J. Davidson, the Assistant Secretary
of State, said:

"All of us in this building will be killed by
the mob."

"I was scared and ran out of the building
on Lewis street, down to John Davis's residence. Davis came behind me a minute or
two later and we went back to my office together. The door was locked and Davis had
to let me in. Youtsey, B. L. Guffy and others
were in the office when I returned.

"I told J. W. Marksbury some weeks ago that
I had the choice of three things, to tell the
truth, leave the State or tell a lie. I said I
would neither lie nor leave the State. I saw would neither lie nor leave the State. I saw would neither lie nor leave the State. I saw dents made by a hammer or hatchet in the door of the Secretary of State's office. Those dents were not there before the shooting, but I saw them that afternoon."

them that afternoon."

James A. Stevens, a teacher of Barbourville, said that Powers wrote him about Feb. 3, and used this expression:

"The Democratic party has it in for me, but its present disorganization is more due to me than any other man and I am in favor of openly declaring war." He had unintentionally destroyed the letter, but that was the substance of it.

substance of it.

Ex-Gov. Brown, for the defence, moved to exclude Stevens's testimony and made a speech on the subject. Col. Campbell said politics were not being injected into the case by his side and when he concluded Brown shouted "Stump speech!"
"I did not mention the bill of rights," retorted Campbell, creating a laugh.

P. H. JONES AND A. T. STEWART'S BODY.

Ex-Postmaster's Death Recalls His Dealing With Alleged Grave Robbers. Old-time detectives at Headquarters who read in vesterday's Sun an account of the death of ex-Postmaster Patrick Henry Jones recalled the story of his connection with the negotiations for the return of the body of A. T. Stewart, stolen from St. Mark's Cemetery on Nov. 7. 1878. For many months after the grave robbery the newspapers teemed with contradictory stories about the finding of the remains. Or Jan. 16, 1879, the positive statement was made that Mrs. Stewart had declared that the body of her husband had been recovered and had been put in the crypt in Garden City. On Jan. 27, 1879, Mr. Jones, then a practising lawyer,

went to Police Headquarters and told Police Superintendent Walling that he had received through the mails a letter and a package relating to the case. The letter, he said, was signed "Henry J. Romaine," and was sent from Canada. In it "Romaine" agreed to produce the body for a quarter of a million dollers. To prove his good faith "Romaine." Jones said, Canada. In it "Romaine" agreed to produce the body for a quarter of a million dollers. To prove his good faith "Romaine." Jones said, had engaged him as counsel and had sent a retaining fee of \$100. The package sent contained a screw, caps and a piece of velvet which "Romaine" said had been taken from the coffin when the body was removed Mr. Jones induced Supt. Walling to advertise in rebly to this communication. Considerable correspondence followed and six months later Mr. Jones gave to the newspapers what purported to be copies of the letters which had passed between himself and "Romaine." The first of these letters was the one in which Jones was retained as counsel by "Romaine." who he said was one of the grave robbrs. Then came another letter in which "Romaine" wrote that he had sent to Jones by express the coffin plate that had been taken from Stewart's coffin. The coffin plate was turned over to Supt. Walling. The Superintendent of Police put detectives on the case to watch Mr. Jones's movements. Then Mr. Jones rroduced another letter from "Romaine," in which the writer warned him to keep away from Police Headquarters, or all negotiations would be declared off. In this letter a final demand was made for \$200,000 for the return of "Stewart's body," the money to be placed in Jones's hands. "The next letter that figured in the correspondence was one which Jones said he had written to "Romaine," and which said: "Judge Hilton, I do not think, wants the remains; at least he does not evince much anxiety in the business—not so much as he appeared to at first." The letter ended by saving that Mr. Jones was going out of town for several days, and that "Romaine's" letters had been put in the hands of the police, Judge Hilton, it is understood; refused to enter into negotiations through Mr. Jones and the police advertised, stying that Judge Hilton would agree to pay "Romaine" \$5.000 for the return of Stewart's body. This, it was believed at the time, was only a decoy to catch the personnel of the thieves than had bee

# BY TROLLEY TO PHILADELPHIA Company Which Proposes to Run From Tren-

ton as a Rival to Steam Roads. TRENTON, N. J., July 25.- The New Jersey and Philadelphia Street Railway Company, which is backed by Boston capitalists, has secured the upper Delaware River Bridge in this city and by Jan. 1 next expects to be running cars over it from the centre of this city to Philadelphia. The bridge was bought for \$200,000. Construction of the road will be commenced as soon as a few minor matters relating to right of way are settled. It is reported that the

of way are settled. It is reported that the capitalists of the company now have in their possession a majority of the bonds of the Morrell system, which runs from Bristol to Philadelphia, with the exception of about a mile near Croyden.

It is the purpose of the concern to absorb the Morrell system and organize under the General Railroad act of Pennsylvania so as to secure the right to condemn land for the purpose for a steam railway in order to outpoint the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which it is said has been successful in preventing the operation of a trolley connection near Croyden. When the road is built the troley passengers will be transferred to a car run by a dummy engine or else the cars will be hauled by such an engine over the part of the road will be of the same gauge as the Trenton road with the view of making a traffic agreement with the local company.

## GRIP IN THE SEAL ISLANDS.

Fifteen Deaths Reported-Treasury Agent Morton Dying at St. Paul. WASHINGTON, July 25.-The prevalence

the Pribyloff Islands of a disease resemble grip, but attended with a high rate of movestigation may follow. He tells me the fish appears to be about eighteen feet in length, as nearly as one could estimate looking through a field glass."

"But there are no fresh-water fish of such proportions," was ventured proportions," was ventured proportions, and the fish at least the fish. It's a salt-water fish. It's a salt-water fish. The vesh and returned from a ten days' cruise amount of the fish man. That fish has been frozen in the ice glacier there ever since the time of the Flood, when all this land was inundated. That is the reason the find is an important onr.

The vesh and returned from a ten days' cruise amount of the fish of the seal islands, where fifteen deaths from the island of St. George. Special Treasure the seal islands, where fifteen deaths from the island of St. George. Special Treasure the time of the Flood, when all this land was inundated. That is the reason the find is an important onr.